WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

THE CHICAGO FAIR AND THE ELECTON BILL

A THREAT THAT WILL NOT BE CARRIED OUT-SENATOR DON CAMERON AND THE SILVER INVESTIGATION-INEFFICIENCY OF SENATE BULES.

Washington, Jan. 25 .- The threats of the South ern men against the Election will have reached another step. They say that the Legislatures of the South will refuse, in the event of the passage of the Election bill, to appropriate any money for taking part in the Chicago Exposition. This has created a good deal of uncasiness among the Chicago Fair managers at Washington. It need not. If the Fair is really successful as an Exposition, the Southern States will only lose by staying away.

The Chicago Fair managers have have decided to ask Mr. Marquand, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to take charge of the art exhibit. One million dollars has been appropriated for the art building. It will be upon the lake front. The committee decided the other day at Chicago that they would have several other buildings upon the lake front, but it now appears that, according to the agreement with the National Board of Directors, there can be only an art exhibit in this separate locality. This is another one of the unfortunate incidents connected with the preparation of the programme of this Exposition. The land has been actually taken on the lake front, and now only the art building can go there If the other buildings are placed there, under the agreement no exhibits can be placed inside of them. Prominent Chicago people who have visited Washington in the last few days say that the general sentiment there has been against the division of the localities for the exhibits. All should have been together. The art building which is to be constructed will be permanent, and for that reason it is to be hoped that Mr Marquand will avail himself of the services of his friend Franklin W. Smith, who has done so much for art and architecture. Mr. Marquand is a busy man, but the Chicago directors hope to obtain his consent to take charge of this important ex-

Ex-Governor Richard Oglesby, who is the Republican candidate for the United States Senate from Illinois, has already served one term in that body. When there he was noted for his shrewd eloquence, his plainness of speech and his common-sense directness. He has plenty of courage and will be a valuable addition to the Senate in any future political discussion. He is an out-and-out Republican, and is not given to quarrelling with his leaders or associates about small matters of patronage. It is generally believed in Illino's that he will be defeated, and that some compromise candidate will be elected. Mr. Oglesby, however, is a strong man, a good political manager, and his friends have not yet given up hope. He is both a lawyer and a farmer. He has served two or three terms as Governor of Illinois, and has a brilliant record as a soldier. He served both in the Mexican War and in the War of the Rebellion. He came out of the latter a major-general. He is a man six feet in height, broad-shouldered and stout. His hair is white and thin upon the top of his head. His rough, angular face is smooth-shaven. His eyes are a keen blue! He has a dry, sarcastic way of talking and is popular on account of his brusqueness nd his bonesty.

Professor Elliot Coues, of the Smithsonian Institution, who is one of the Editors of "The Century Dictionary." has been engaged for nearly six years upon the department of biology, which was assigned to him. He says that the new dictionary will contain some 200,000 words. The Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, in its later editions, contains about 130,000 words. The 70, 000 additional words which will be found in "The Century Dictionary" come from the thorough definition of all scientific terms and the words which have been added to the language through new discoveries in science. The professor says that in the department of biology alone there have been added since Parwin's discoveries some twenty odd thousand new words. He said that it was a well-educated man who could use 15,000 words, and then it would be some specialist who was familiar with science. The most highly educated and most widely read of scientific specialists occasionally reached the actual knowledge of 40,000 words. He knew of no one who had ever gone beyond that. So, to find definitions words it has been necessary employ a great many individual specialists whe are authorities in their particular departments. The additions to the language year by year are great. All of the words of current slang will be found in the new dictionary.

It has been one of the puzzles in the political world why Senator Vest, of Missouri, mentioned the name of Senator Don Cameron in the investi gation of the alleged silver pool. It is so rare that any official witness before a committee volunteers anything not concerning himself, that every one has wondered why Senator Vest could have brought himself to say anything about Mr. Cameron in this case, particularly as the two are great friends. It is now explained that the Senator mentioned the fact because Senator Cameron requested him to. The Pennsylvania Senator had been summoned to appear before the committee and he preferred to have the fact made known that he once had a speculative interest in silver, through the declaration of a friend, rather than to be called upon to make the original statement himself in answer to the direct question which would have been asked him as soon as he appeared

Nearly all of the papers in the country that circulate in the form of literary weeklies send here constantly to obtain articles from the pens of the high officials. A Cabinet officer who received a flattering offer from a widely known children's publication the other day, sent a reply that, for the moment, he was engaged with urgent business affairs, and that he had no time to devote to literary work. He added, however, that he was fond of writing, and that as soon as he was retired from the Cabinet and was again in private life he would be much pleased to place his services at their disposal. Up to the present time he has had no reply to this letter. This is in line with the recent order made by the wife of the President. Nearly every week she has had at least a dozen applications for her favorite cooking recipes. She has had to refuse to make any answer to these requests. This order was that all such requests should be refused with the explanation that Mrs. Harrison had no better recipes than other housekeepers in the country. Harrison said, in giving the general direction, that she well knew when she once was out of the White House she would have to pay so much a line to get any such matter published in the newspapers as coming from her.

A prominent Republican memoer, in comment ing upon the Election bill in the Senate, said to-day that the Senate would surely amend the bill and that the House would have to accept the amendment. He added with sarcastic cinphasis that it would be thoroughly impossible for the House to pass any bill to meet with the approval of what he called "the cold-molasses intellect" of the Senate. This remark is only another indication of the feeling of the House toward the Senate. The Republicans there regard the Election bill, however, of such importance that they will not delay its passage beyond the shortest possible time necessary for the discussion of the changes made. They hope to have the bill in their hands some time next It has been a good selection, placing Senator Aldrich at the head of the closure resolution in the Senate. He is young and vigorous, with practical business ideas. I understand that the only object in holding the night sessions of the Senate was to teach a lesson. This lesson was the inability of the Senate to transact business without an amendment to the rules. Every one in the United States knew this long ago. It is encouraging that this view is beginning to prevail in the Senate. To use the Republican member's the mail and perform other necessary functions.

sqreastic figure, "the cold-molasses intellect" there has finally grasped the necessity of the sit nation. Like all people who have made original discoveries long after the whole world has found out the same thing, they are anxious to impart their newly discovered knowledge. The night THE LARGE PERCENTAGE OF GOODS CARRIED D sessions were used, therefore, as powerful illustrations of this idea. They came near ending the lives of two or three of the oldest and most feeble of the Senators, but this was not taken into consideration. It has been amusing to hear Senators gravely discuss the necessity of these night sessions for the purpose of impressing the publi with the fact that there was no other way by which the majority could record its will except through changing its rules. After everything else has been tried, then the Senate could advance with calmness and fortitude to the liberal view of reform as shown in the closure rule. If this rule had been adopted last spring, both the Tariff and Election bills could have been passed then. The country would have been free during the summer from the irritation of a prolonged session and the misrepresentations of the campaign concerning the Republican legislation would have been T. C. CRAWFORD. avoided.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

One of the objects of Mr. Joseph Hatton's visit to New-York was to be present at the production of his new play, the first from his pen ever produced h America, though "Clytic," "Liz," and other pieces his have been successful in England. New-York i familiar with Mr. Hatton's literary work. He ha provided Mr. Willard with a strong stage story, founded on the author's flovel of "John Needham's Double, which had a large sale in England and in America Mr. Hatton wrote the play for Mr Willard, who accepted it some time since, and agreed to Mr. Palmer's company on Monday last, is said to have made a deep impression upon the English and to Mr. Palmer's company on Monday last, is said to have made a deep impression upon the English and American actors, and it is now in active rehearsal, to follow "Judah." It is said to give him opportunities for that intensely dramatic acting which first brought him into notice in the English metropolis. Mr. Willard has planned his programme at Palmer's so as to give the public variety both as to plays and as active.

Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson will give a series of lectures on the "English Dramatic Literature of the Sixteenth Century " at the Lyceum Theatre on Tues days, beginning with February 17, at 3:30 p. m. This series has already been given in Brooklyn and

A special matinee for the benefit of the Actors Pund of America will be given at Daly's Theatre this afternoon. The first four acts of "The School for scandal will be played by Mr. Daly's company, and specialties will be offered by Tony Pastor, Mr. Maccanen, Miss Theo and Miss Maggie Cline.

At the Broadway Theatre this evening Mr. Earrett

will produce his new tragedy, "Guldo Ferranti," the author of which has yet to be disclosed. "Claudins Nero" and the lions will appear at th

be played for the first time in New Park. "Der Arme Jonathan" will be presented at the Harlem Opera House, and "A Park secret" at the Grand Opera House. Annie Ward Tiffany begins a week's engagement at the Columbus Theatre.

For the rest of the season "The Old Homestead,"

which begins its course at the Academy of Music again to-night, will be given at matinees on Wednesdays a well as on Saturdays.

SOME ATTACHES AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Many of the attaches of the White House have be there a long time, some as long as ten filleen, twent and even twenty-five years. They have, of course, that time served under both Democratic and Repo that time served under both Democratic a lican administrations. One of those who beyond Mr. Cleveland's Administration is the centleman who fills the office of assistant secretary, O. L. Pruden. He was origin bover, N. J., and came into his present of President Grant's Administration. He was origin to the army during the rebellion, was discovered a good penman, and was detailed to do clean the quartermaster's department. He was place in the clerical force of the White Hond of President Grant's private secretaries, and noted to his present place makes. sages to Congress, and to send out to ocial entertainments at the White He

to social entertainments at the White House.

Another employe who has survived a Democ administration as well as all Republican administration as well as all Republican administons since President Lincola's time, is Colonel W. Crook, who was at the beginning of the war a me of a Maryland militia company, but ran away entered the Union Army on finding that the common was determined to side with the Confederacy. Vin the Army Colonel Crook was detailed to duty a White House, and when his regiment was orders the front he was left behind at the request of the ident. He still preserves tenderly the brief which was written to the Secretary of War as that he be left at the Executive Mansion. The is as follows:

s as follows:
"I need my man Crook. Fix it. A LINCOLN."
Colonel Crook has been at the White House even ince that time. He is the dishusing that the

inder bond. Colonel Crook's long service is the best testimental to his ediciency and fitness.

Another White House veteran, and one who performs a peculiar and delicate service, is Captain Charles A. Izeder. He is the Preddent's doordeeper, and wa appointed to his place by President Grant and has filled it for twenty years. He is very near the President in two senses of the word. He is a veteran of the Army of the Potomac, fought at Gettysburg. Is gray-haired and has a German accent. He has been a favorite with every President, Republican or Denne cratic. It is he who chieft decides who shall not see the President. He has, through long experience in this place and meeting all sort of people, become something of a mind reader. He is quick to detect people of a cranky type. He takes all eards in to the President, and his advice as to the admission of visitors is regarded as important. He is an agreeable and obliging old gentleman.

The man who opens the President's mail, and who is probably as close to him as anyhody except the private screetary, is E. F. Tibbott, who was a resident of Indianapolis prior to test, any who first came under the President's attention during the campaign of 1882. Mr. Tibbott was employed during that campaign by the Associated Press to take stenographic reports of General Harrison's speeches, and did this so satisfactority to the speaker that after the election he was employed at the home of the President-elect to assist in his correspondence, and was brought to Washington at the time of the inauguration and given the place of "executive clerk," by which title he is most officially known.

Among Mr. Tibbott's duties is that of opening all the President's mail, except, perhaps, a few personal and family letters, and making such disposition of it as less judgment dictales. Most of it he answers himself, while the more important letters are referred to Frivate Secretary Halford or the President. Mr. Halfodr's signature is, of course, necessary to many of the letters sent out. Mr. Tibbott

may be wanted. He also acts as stenographes by President, and usually accompanies him upon his jour reys. He is a most obliging gentleman upon all occasions.

The principal telegraph operator at the White House, B. F. Montgonery, is not only an agreeable man to meet, but is one with a somewhat romanife history. He was a newshoy in the trenches at Richmond during the siege of that place. After the war he was sidurated by an anut, and passed a competitive excendination for admission to the Signal service Corps. He was detailed to the White House when the first telegraph instrument was put in there, twelve years ago, and has been there ever since. His additional duties are to read the newspapers and make clippings from them.

Miss Alice Is, sanger, who is known officially as a "clerk," acts as stenographer to the President for a portion of his correspondence, and does all the stenographic work for Private Secretary Halford. She was employed in President Harrison's law office in Indianapolis for about two years prior to his election, and after his nomination was called on to a side in his private correspondence. Shortly after the President's election she made a tap to France with a wealthy uncle, and when the Administration came in she was brought to Washington and took her present place, che is chiefly employed with Mr. Halford's correspondence. She is a fine looking young woman, is popular at the White House and performs her duties with efficiency.

The doorkeeper is downstairs from 8 o'clock a. m. to 4 p. m. Captain E. S. Dinsmore, who was there in

spondence. She is a fine looking young woman, is popular at the White House and performs her duties with efficiency.

The doorkeeper is downstairs from 8 o'clock a. m. to 4 p. m. Captain E. S. Disshore, who was there in President Arthur's time, resigned during the Democratic regime, and came back during the present Administration. The chief doorkeeper, from 4 p. m. until 12 at night, is William Dubols. These rentiemen are assisted by J. A. Turner, of Muncie, Ind., and Mr. Kenney, who was with the Protons when she went to the rescue of the Greely party in the Arctic regions, and has also served in the Kegular Artuy in the Indian wars on the frontier. The chief doorkeepers have charge of the crowds at receptions, take in early, and, with their assistants, attend to the other duties that usually pertain to such places. Thomas F. Pendell, another of the staff of doorkeepers, bas been at the White House since President Lincolu's time. Like most of the other attaches of the White House, they are courteous and obliging.

"Uncle" Jerry Smith has been the office jamitor at the White House since General Grant's time. He is a colored man, and has all the traditional affection for "possum" that characterizes his take. He has become somewhat aristocratic and bampity. Seems to feel that he is carrying much of the responsibility of the Administration upon his shoulders. Charles Lanier is a man very close to the President. He is his valet and generally accompanies him upon his lourneys. Mr. McKim is the stewart who perfectly the siate dinners. The cook for the first official in the land is not a French cheft, but is a common colored woman from Kentucky. Besides these these

RELATIONS WITH HAWAII.

REAL ADVANTAGES TO THE UNITED STATES

AMERICAN VESSELS-A BILL PROVIDING THAT THE EXISTING TREATY SHALL NOT BE IMPAIRED.

Washington, Jan. 25.-For political as well as cor mercial reasons American statesmen generally have been in favor of maintaining and continuing in force the reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Kingdom of Hawaii which has been in existence and force for nearly sixteen years. It is true that some opposition has been shown from time to time, both in and out of Congress, and some five years ago the House Committee on Ways and Means made a report favor of giving notice of the termination of the easy. The main, if not the sole, arguments used in that report were that, commercially speaking, the trenty was a bad bargain for the United States, which imported much more from the Sandwich Islands than it exported to them, and that the commodities im-ported from the United States into Hawaii would fire market there as well if the latter country imposed a duty upon them as if they were admitted free; in other words, the Sandwich Islands would be compelled to buy about so much from the United States, duty or no duty, and the United States was virtually the loto the amount of the duties which might be collected on imports from Hawall. This argument did not com mend itself to a majority of Congress and the notice to terminate the treaty was not given. On the con claimed late in the following year, 1887, which co tained an important article not embedied in the origina treaty, which was negotiated in 1875 and ratified and proclaimed in 1876. By this article the Kingdom of Hawali grants to the Government of the United State the exclusive right to enter the harbor of Pearl River in the Island of Oahu, and to establish and maintain there a couling and repair station for the vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the entrance to said harbor and do all was justly regarded as a valuable and important one and since it was granted agitation in favor of th abrogation of the treaty has ceased to disturb Congress or the relations of the two Governments con

After the enactment of the new Tariff law of last year, however, it was asserted by many persons that some of its provisions, if enforced against Hawaiian products, would nullify certain provisions of the treaty In the last annual message, President Harrison referre to this subject and remarked that an unintentional new Tariff law, by which duties are levied "on certain commodities which are included in the reciprocity treaty now existing between the United States and the Kingdom of Hawall, without indicating the necessary exception in favor of that kingdom." expressed the hope that Congress would repair "wha might otherwise seem to be a breach of faith on the be played for the first time in New York at the Bijon, part of this Government." On December 4. Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, introduced a bill providing that nothing in the new Tariff act "shall be held to repeal with Ward at the head of the Bridegrooms and Ewing or impair the provisions of the convention respecting commercial reciprocity concluded January 30, 1875. with the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and extended by the convention proclaimed November 9, 1887, and the provisions of said convention shall be in full force and effect as if said set had not passed."

The bill was favorably reported from the Committee n Ways and Means and Is now on the calendar of the ave been unanimous, reads as follows:

The purpose of this bill is to provide that the com-cretal reciprocity fronts with the King of the awaitin I-lands shall not be impaired by the act opposed October I. 1890, entitled "An act to reduce is revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for the normone." r purposes," is believed in some quarters that the act alluded may abrogate the Hawaiian treaty. There are hal reasons for the maintenance of the treaty at this

no.

Inder the terms of a convention between the United tos and the Hawnian Islands, ratified June 3, 47, an important concession was made to the United tes by which this Government was granted the clasive right to enter the harbor of the Fearl River the island of Calli, and to estatusin and manufacter a conling and repair station. It is believed to of the highest importance to the commercial and her interests of the United States, that this concession ould be retained. If, as it is feared, the treaty is regarded by the net of October 1, 1850, this concession course is terminated. This matter is discussed in a President's last annual message to Congress, and e recommendation made that early action be taken. Congress to declare that the treaty shall not be spaired by the act of October 1, 1850.

Your committee recommend the passage of the bill.

From information obtained by a Tribune corre ction on this bill by the House may be looked for, n view of the unexpected death of King Kalakaus ommercial and political relations which have so long oranches of Congress, Irrespective of party; and the mostion is in no sense a party one. Chairman Mcby the communical provisions of the reciprocity treaty. The products of the Sandwich Islands which are adsoil castor oil; bananns; muts; vegetables, dried and indressed; rice; pulit; seeds; plants; shrubs or trees unscoundo, brown, and all other inrefined sugar, mean ng hereby the grades of sugar heretofore commonly imported from the Hawalian Islands, and now known in the markets of san Francisco and Portland as a sandwich Island sugar"; syrups of sugar cane, melada and following use free of duty when imported from all surpose of propagation or cultivation; hides and skilns, indressed; seeds; onise, and anise star, camary, cardaon, caraway and coriander, cumin, fenugreek and mel, torest tree, mustard, brown or white, sugarcar cane.
further provides that "the following arti-

femel, forest free, mustard, brown or white, sugarthe treaty further provides that "the following articles, being the growth, manufacture, or produce of
the United States of America, shall be introduced into
ine Hawathan Islands free of data." Agricultural implements i minuals, beef, bacon, pork, ham, and all fresh,
smoked or preserved meats; boots and shoes; grain;
flour, neal, and bran, bread and breadstuffs of all
hinds; bricks, lime, and cement; britter, cheese, lard,
laillow; builton; coal; cordage, manual stores, including
far, pitch, resta, furpentine, raw and rectilled; copper
and compessition sheathing; nails and boths; conton
and manufactures of cotion, bleached and unbleached,
and whether or not colored, stalned, painted, or
printed; eggs; fish and oysters, and all other creatures
inving in the water, and the products thereof; fruits,
nuts, and vegetables, green, dried or undried, preserved
or impreserved; hardware; hides, furs, skins, and
pelts, dressed or undressed; hoop-iron, and rivets, nails,
spikes and boits, tacks, brads or sprigs; fee; from and
similar of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, and unmanufactured, in whole or in part; doors, sashes and blinds;
muchinery of all kinds, confines and parts thereof; outs
and hay; paper, stationery, and books, and all manufactures of paper or of paper and wood; perfoleum and
all oils for lubricating or illuminating purposes; plants,
and manufactures of wood, other than ready made
clothing; waroons and carts for the purposes of agriculture or of drivage; wood and manufactures of
wood, or of wood and metal, except furniture either
upholstered or carved, and carriages; feet han manufactures made of combination of wool, cotion, silk or
linear, or of any two or more of them other than when
ready made crothing; harness and all manufactures of
leather; starch; and tobacco, whether in leaf or manufactures, or of any two or more of them other than when
ready made crothing; harness and all manufactures of
leather; starch; and tobacco, whether in leaf

winted in the liawaran language, and plants and seems to for saic value of the importations, free of duty, rom the sandwich Islands, under the provisions of the resty, in 1880 was \$4.484.463; in 1885 it was \$5.75.581; in 1800 it had increased to \$12,300,000. In 1805 the total value of imports from the United States similared free of duty in Hawarian ports was \$2,289, 1844, or more than one-half of the imports into the fawarian Kingdom from all countries; in the same lear the dutiable entries from the United States mounted to about \$3.02,000. All goods and mermandise imported from other countries than the United states were dutiable.

mandise imported from other countries than the United states were dutiable.

Among the commodities imported from the United states free of daty in 1800 were the following, with the radue of each class: Blooks, maps, etc., 818,251; barey, 8132,440; bereaf and biscuits, 844,000; oats, 839,000; wheat, flour and other breadstaffs, 8333,000; rick, 821,000; cotton manufactures, 839,000; fish, 844,000; fax and linen goods, 870,000; frants, etc., 832,000; hay, 873,000; from and steel and manufactures thereof, including engines, boilers, etc., 830,000; bather and namefactures; thereof, heleding boots and shoes, 8305,000; hather and namefactures thereof, heleding boots and shoes, 8305,000; hat and company thereof, 840,000; also and shoes, \$505,000; line and cement, \$0,000; ods \$120,000; paper and manufactures thereof, \$19,000; heef, park, heres and other meat periods, substantially, \$18,000; dairy products, \$87,000; shatoners \$26,000; sugar, refined, \$62,000; tolorers, charteners \$16,000; vegetables, \$20,000; word and manufactures thereof, \$150,000. These items make a total of about \$5,187,000, and the list is by so greans com-plete. It indicates that the annual value of the free imports into the shadshed i-bands from the United States has increased more than \$1,000,000 in the heat five Years.

foreign vessels which entered Hawaiian ports that year was 230 with a tonnage slightly in excess of 184,000 tons. The value of the exports from the United States to Hawaii in 1890 was \$4,000,000, of which more than 56 per cent was carried in American vessels under the American flag. In the same year the value of the imports from the Sandwich Islands into the United States was \$12,313,00s, and more than 75 per cent was brought in American vessels flying the American flag. These figures are significant and suggestive in more than one respect. The trade and commerce between the United States and the Hawaiian Kingdom are steadily growing in extent and value, and the political relations of the two countries are yearly the political relations of the two countries are yearly the political relations of the two countries are yearly the political relations of the two countries are yearly the political relations of the two countries are yearly the political relations of the two countries are yearly the political relations of the two countries are yearly the political relations of the two countries are yearly the political relations of the two countries are yearly the political relations of the two countries are yearly the political relations of the two countries are yearly the political relations of the two countries are yearly the political relations of the two countries are yearly the political relations of the two countries are yearly the political relations of the two countries are yearly than the property of the pr the political relations of the two countries are yearly increasing in importance, as the figures show. It this aspect of affairs, it is not the part of intelligence or wisdom to decry, or attempt to belittle their importance; nor would it seem to be the part of patriot ism for an American statesman to attempt to throw obstacles in their way.

MAPPING OUT THE SEASON.

BASEBALL MANAGERS GETTING TO WORK

NOW THAT THE WRANGLING IS OVER . HEALTHIER FEELING MANIFESTS ITSELF. Now that the baseball war is over, a healthier in erest in the sport has manifested itself even at the Managers, delayed so long by the squab bling, are now hard at work trying to make up for lost time. Manager Mutric is, as usual, the first in the field, and announces that the opening game at the Polo Grounds will be between the New-York League team and the Jasper nine of Manhattan College. The local professionals look upon the Jasper boys with an unusually kindly eye, believing that the youngsters ar harbingers of good luck. The opening game at the Polo Grounds will be played on March 30. Other college as well as professional nines will follow in regun order up to the opening of the championship season

Princeton and Williams College teams are already booked for April games. The release of Ward by the New-York club will cause much comment by the followers of the game in this neighborhood. Many people would like to see Ward back on his old team, but those conversan with the inner workings of baseball think that the

which will this year begin about April 20. The

change will be a Sensible one.

The New-York club will not be weakened so much as the Brooklyn club will be benefited by the change. Ward is just the man for the headless Brider and as he will captain and manage the team he will fill a void which has been that team's weakness sine its birth. Ward has not formally signed with the Brooklyn club, but he and President C. H. Byrne have a thorough understanding, and the putting of his name on a contract will be more of a matter of form

than anything else.

Ward in the New-York club is an entirely different with the New-York club is an entirely different with the window Engineering Company. nan. The Gants need no leadel, for William Ewing fills that bill to the entire satisfaction of everybody Ward and Ewing might not get along in the harmony necessary to a successful baseball team, they are not the best of friends, and like putting a sloux and a Cheyenne in the same room as to have Ward and Glass ock playing in adjoining Infield positions, nizes Ward's worth as a ball player, believes that the

with Ward at the head of the Bridegrooms and Ewin at the head of the Ginnts an additional zest will be added to the games when New York and Brookly come together for green diamond honors.

New Yorkers had too much baseball last season but there will be no danger from that source this year. With two teams in New-York, three in Brookly and one in Jersey City enthusiasts could see a game every day in the week and sometimes two or three, if they had wanted to or had been able to be in different places at the same time. Next season there will

A novel entertainment in behalf of a worthy in the form of a 12 o'clock matines entertainment, while by the kindness of Mr. Hammond will be held in the great lounging-room of the Plaza Hotel to-morrow. The Training School for Nurses at No. 163 East Thirty sixth-st. Is greatly in need of funds, and it has been arranged that a concert and reading shall be given, lasting only an bour, for the purpose of raising the money. There will be recitations by Mrs. Charle Waldo Richards, of Buffalo, whose charming voice has been heard already at the Ladies. Club and at the enjoyed at Lenox and other places. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Talbot Olyphant, the treasurer Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, No. 603 Fifth ave., and Mr Henry Hall, the Plaza Hotel, vice-presidents; or Mrs. Henry W. Cannon, the secretary, No. 1s East Foriy-

the Post-Graduate School and Hospital. It was founded in 1887 for the purpose of training women to become self-supporting in the honorable and useful occupation indicated. It is controlled and occupation indicated. It is controlled and supported by a board of managers, women who have faith in and hope for the advancement of women recognizing the fact as established that every doopens to her when she is ready to enter equipped to certain work. It is the purpose of the board to maintain a high standard of excellence by selecting from the applicants refined, intelligent and earnes candidates for the two-years' course of training, at forded by lectures, bedside instruction and work in hospitals, and experience with physicians in private practice. It has graduated and granted diplomas to fifty pupils, and has now on the roll of the school

and home sixty two member.

The school has no endowment except the Du Bol fund, established for defraying the expenses of nursing those who are able to pay little or nothing for the service. The income of this fund secures the latter and time of two nurses. There is great need of funds to carry on the institution, and the managers are sure of the sympathy and ald of a generous public.

A PLEASING MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Miss Lillie P. Berg gave, last evening, a well-attender
musical entertainment at her apartments. No. 231 Wes
Forty-second-st. Her studio was prettily described with
smilax and flowers. She was assisted in receiving len
guests by her aunt, Miss Morse. An attractive musical
programme was given by Albert Morris Bazley, the plantst
Victor Kuzdo, the violinist, Miss Kritic Hersen, its
victor Fayer; Wasefield Reid, the Emelish tenor; O.
Legare Rogers, Miss Florence Melics, the contraito: Frank
lin Sonnekaib and Miss Alice Blake, plantst; Miss Folic
Chalmers, the reader, and a number of songs by Mis-Chalmers, the reader, and a number of somes by M Lillie Berg and her pupils, Miss Lilline Grace, nicce ex-Major Grace, and Miss E. Evelyn Sellick, from Denv

THE WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. (Owing to the prostration of the telegraph wires, nordictions from Washington were procurable last night

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. | HOUR4 | Metaing. | NA | | 34567891011

day morning continued until dawn or after; the attendant cloudiness breaking away before noon. The temperature ranged between 31 and 38 degrees, the average (33%) 1% lower than on the corresponding day last year

and 8% lower than on Saturday.
In and near this city to-day there will probably be fair weather, with slight thermal changes.

Peckskill, Jan. 25.-The terrific storm this i caused a serious collision on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, near Roa Hook, which resulted without injury or less of life to the passengers or train-At 9 o'clock a freight train stopped on the outh track, and the red danger signal was holsted on the tower to warn the Albany way express, which was following close behind. The heavy fall of snow immediately covered the block signal and hid the red ign from view. The freight had stopped on a curve n the cut, and, without any warning, the way train ame dashing into the cut and crashed into the freight. The engineer and fireman were not aware freight. The engineer and fireman were not aware of the danger until they were within a few feet of the freight train. Both jumped for their lives and landed in a snow embankment beside the track. The express struck with great force, completely wrecking the engine and smashing and totally wrecking six freight cars. The passengers had a lively shaking up and were badly trightened. Word was sent to Croton for an extra train to convey the passengers to New-York. The road was entirely blocked until late to-night. As the way trains and through express trains from the north arrived at the scene of the collision, the passengers were transferred to local trains which were in waiting, and conveyed to New-York.

DESTRUCTION IN CONNECTICUT. THE FOURTH STORM IN TWO WEEKS-A LOSS OF

\$1,000,000 TO BIRMINGHAM ALONE. Birmingham, Conn., Jan. 25 (Special).-One of the nost damaging snow-storms that ever visited this ection of the State began early this morning and la-ted until 10 o'clock. A foot of snow fell, and as it was very wet; it clung to the telegraph and telephone wires in such quantities that it destroyed all the prin cipal lines completely. The reserve line of the Bay State Telephone Company, which passes through this place and connects Boston and New-York is Several of the big poles were snapped off even with the ground, and the wires are in a plete tangle. This same company had its main line destroyed only last Sunday by storm. Electric eight wires are down also. No communication with any place outside has been had since last night. This No communication with my place outside has been had since last night. This the fourth storm here in the last two weeks. The start was the rain storm on January 15, that caused the efreshet which swept away the Housatonic Railroad reside; the next has a heavy ice and hall storm, or amany 17, that caused much damage to telephone and elegraph wires; and the third was the freshed or hunsday hast, which destroyed a large portion of the foundation of the damage to the community from this series of the damage to the community from this series of damage to the communities will reach nearly \$1,000,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN AN ICE-BOAT RACE. Eric, Penn., Jan. 25 (Special).—An ice-boat race of the bay this evening terminated in a collision, in which Herman Fiddler had his head crushed and will die. Henry Schafer was badly hurt, but will

THE CENTRAL ROAD'S TROUBLES.

The telegraph service on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad was completely suspended all day Hudson River Railroad was completely suspended all day yesterday. At the dispateners' office at 5 o'clock it was said that not a wire had worked further away than Yonkers. Trains were being run according to schedule, enclosers and conductors being cautioned to use extraordidary vigilance in looking out for danger. The early morning express trains from Montreal, Cincinnati and Chicago came in on time, but the St. Louis and other trains due later in the day. tate, the delay having been caused by the failing of telegraph poles across the tracks. As these were cleared away the trains made better time, and toward

were cleared away the trains made occer that all the healt trains at least were running more nearly in accordance with the schedule.

It was said at the dispatcher's office that almost every pole along the read north of Yonkers was down, and it was feared that the damage extended as far north as Alternative and the schedule of the said of t bany. At 9 a. m. a repair and construction train was sent out with two games of men, one to clear away wreckage and the other to string new wires and repair the old ones. At 6 p. m. a wire was secured as far as Sing Sing, and be a prospect of having a wire to Albany New-Haven and Hartford roads suffered in a siwith broken poles and wires, and trains were run with cantion to avoid accidents from obstructions.

TOWER CLOCKS STOP.

The tower clocks of St. George's Church, at which thousands of travellers on the Third-ave, clevated trains look on day for the correct time, served yesterday as indicators of the time when the snowstorm became heavy. Both had stopped at fourteen minutes before two. The clock of St. Mark's in the Bowerle had succumbed three minutes

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL. .

DIFFICULT TO DISTINGUISH FOREIGN SILVER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The proposition to amend the Free-Coinage bill that only American silver shall be purchased by the nt leads to the question: How can American silver distinguished from other silver; how, indeed, can yooly tell whether even a silver cein, stamped by a STINE Addison vocasses of L. P. and S. P. STINE Addison vocasses of L. P. and S. P. STINE Addison vocasses of L. P. and S. P. STINE Addison vocasses of L. P. and S. P. STINE Addison vocasses of L. P. and S. P. STINE Addison vocasses of L. P. and S. P. STINE Addison vocasses of L. P. and S. P. STINE Addison vocasses of L. P. and S. P. STINE Addison vocasses of L. P. and S. P. STINE Addison vocasses of L. P. and S. P. STINE Addison vocasses of L. P. and S. P. STINE Addison vocasses of L. P. and S. P. STINE Addison vocasses of L. P. and S. P. STINE Addison vocasses of L. P. and S. P. STINE Addison vocasses of L. P. and S. P. STINE Addison vocasses of L. P. and S. P. STINE Addison vocasses of L. P. and S. P. STINE Addison vocasses of the late Period Vintent, son of the late Perio so that only American silver shall be purchased by the mybody tell whether even a silver crin, stamped by a oreign munt, may not have been made of American silver! And if our mint should buy only the silve which comes to us directly from American mines, who shall prevent the actual stocking of the mines them shall prevent the actual stocking of the mines themselves with the product of the not-too-unhandy Mexican mines the profit of 20 per cent being snerly a great tempfation. If the Free-Cohage bill must be some a law, the proper safeguard against a flood of freign silver would be a duty of 25 per cent or more on all importations of this metal, no matter where mined. But the Constitution says: "No tax or duty inhall be bild on articles exported from any State," and might it not be contended that no American silver could ever be taxed upon re-entering the country!

Brooklyn, Jan. 22, 1891.

HOPING FOR AN END TO SLAUGHTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Will it not be possible to cry enough of this war, which, it is only too evident, has been brought on by greedy "white men," many of them only too ort a time made Americans? As some one truly says, "Who are the sayages, but those who are enriching them-elves on that which belongs to the red men?" leaving them to starve and freeze. Cannot the ministry by a vigorous crusade of ethics, create an epidemic of by a vigorous critisms of claims, create an epidemic of common honesty that shall mould those who may be appointed as the Nation's agents? A certain sterness in Washington would make things better on the reservations. Oh! Let us not have another year added to our Nation's "century of dishoner," because of another Indian war only brought on by "a deficiency another Indian war only brought on by "a deficiency of lacef and blankets." A young man, who is now in Indian Tertitory, writes his experience among full bloods. If we kind and generous they are, always will ing to share their scanty food with him, for which they seem any pay. He can sometimes slip the money into a child's hand. The supper for a large family was two cans of blackberries," And it was possible that this was the only meat. Could the Indians have a youte, all might be peace.

New York, Jan. 10, 1891.

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

To the Editor of The Tribune . Sir: If I understand it aright, all that the United

States claims is the right to protect the seal fisheries in our own waters, but if foreigners let the seals alone, that vessels of all nations can have all privileges that they are allowed in other seas. The deep regret that "The Standard "feels that there might be a rupture be tween England and the United States is indeed touch ing. How good of England to show us such a full measure of courtesy, patience and firmness. How kind to warn Mr. Elime that firmness will be commensurate, should the moment arrive for its exercise, with the patience and courtesy with which he has so far been Mr. Lincoln must harry up and ascertain the resolutions that England has come to, so that he can the resolutions that England has come to, so that he can warn us not to protect our rights; for if we do England will begin to fire shots into us at once. Now, that would be too had. I agree with "The Standard and think it would be much niver only to exchange shots in courtes." It would be too bad to do such a wanton outrage to the firitish flag as to insist on the protection of our scal fisheries in our own waters. We must not aggravate the lion so.

"The Pail Mail Gozette" also gives us such kindly warnings. How grateful we should be. It would, indeed, be a blunder, a crime, for the United States to exaspectate our mother so in defence of our rights, Camdee, Me., Jan. 21, 1891.

E. H. B.

THE RAPID-TRANSIT PROBLEM. To the Editor of The Tribune sir: The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in build-ing its immense masonry and iron elevated road from

Bergen Heights to the North Elver, in Jersey City, has Bergen Heights to the North Elver, in Jersey City, has demonstrated beyond question what New York should do. They have built a four-truck road in less than six months, longer than the distance from the Bat-tery to Fourteenth-st. The proper and best route would be on the west sale of West-st., with arched passageways for each of the piers, the same us the Pennsylvania Reilroad Company has made for the Jersey City streets, under its tracks. This company,

be for fast through trains, and the others for trains making numerous stops, and having cross-town branches running through Fourteenth. Twenty-third and other streets, above the level of the present elevated roads. The rapidity with which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has constructed its tracks in Jersey City, and the enormous amount of work done, is almost beyond belief. The solidity of the work will compare favorably with that of the Brooklyn Bridge. The cost of such a road or roads would be a fraction only of the plan proposed a few days ago, of tunnelling the streets to a depth of 100 feet, and New-York people prefer to be above ground as much as they can.

New-York, Jan. 22, 1801.

THE VOICE OF PATRIOTISM.

Sir: Your editorial "A Gentleman from Maine" soes right to the heart of every loyal citizen. It is high time that these southers gentlemen were told in plain language Just what the people think of them. I believe The Tribune voices the sentiments of every intelligent, thoughtfuf patriot in the land.

EDGAR G. COURSENSCRANT.

DEATH OF J. THURMAN.

cossin of ex-Senator Alien G. Thurman, of Ohio, died six miles south of this pace to-day. He was born in Virginia ninety-six years ago, but had been living in Tennessee since he was an infant. Listen to the prudent advice, which urges you to the

Knoxville, Tean., Jan. 25 (Special) .- J. Thurman,

immediate treatment of that Rasping Cough by the use of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the best of medicines for Coughs and Colds, and an approved stand-by for all Pulmonary troubles and Throat-alls.

An "object lesson" on the science of brewing and bottling is given in the pampinet entitled "A Bottle of Beer," by Read Bros., of London, bottlers of the renowned "Degs," Head" brand of ite. It impris puch valuable technical knowledge, in an easy, landiar style, calculated to render the subject most attractive. Copies sent free on application to H. P. FINLAY & CO., 117 Pearl-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

MOORE-ACKERMAN-On Saturday, January 24, 1891, at the home of the bride, Hohokus, N. J., by the Rev. David G. Downey, Mr. Herbert P. Moore, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Miss Annie F. H. Ackerman, of Hohekus, N. J.

Notices of marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

AUSTIN-On Saturday, January 24, 1891, at his residence, the Alpine, 33d-st. and Broadway, Stephen F. Austin. the Alpine, 33d-st. and Broadway, Stephen F. Austin, in the 52d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St. Leo's Church, 28th-st., at 9:30 a. m. Tuesday, the 27th inst. st., at 9:30-a. m. Tucsday, the 27th inst.
BANNING—On Saturday, January 24, at Dansville,
New-York, Adeline Lay, daughter of Lucy Banning and
the late William J. Banning, of Lyme, Conn.
BRIGGS—On Saturday, January 24, Jane Briggs, widow
of the late Gilbert V. Briggs, agod 81 years.
Funeral services from her late residence, 107 West 128thst. on Monday, January 26, at 8 o'clock p. m.
Interment at Woodlawn.

COOKE-On Thursday, January 22, Carcline Pratt, widow of William Cooke, in her 88d year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service from her late residence, No. 141 West 4th-st., on Monday, January 26, at 11 a. in.

Monday, January 26, at 11 a. h.

DALL-On Sunday, January 25, 1891, Anna Corbin Dall,
daughter of Virginia Say and William B. Dail, in the
4th year of her age.
Funeral services on Tuesday, January 27th inst., at 11s
o'clock a. m., from Grace Church, Brooklya Heights.
Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

DURAND-At Elizabeth, N. J., suddenly, on Saturday
morning, January 24, inst., 1891, Hannah Durand,
daughter of the late Charles and Hannah Paul Kiggins,
in her 77th year.
Funeral services on Monday, January 26, inst., from St.
John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., at 2:30 o'clock.

UNSHER In Brooklen, on January 26, 1881, at 108 FISHER-In Brooklyn, on January 25, 1891, at 198 Amity-st. Isaac L. Fisher. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GARRIGUE_On Saturday, January 24, at her residence 312 East 15th-st., Charlotte Lydia, wife of Rudelp 312 East lous-Garrigue. Funeral private.

Fig. 22. The Sunday morning, January 25, 1801, Fred Irving, son of Deborah B. and the late Charles A. Glaze, in the 31st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 40 Fulton-st., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 2 p. m. Newark, N. J., on wontestay, the 25th mark as 2 p. 1891, at his late residence, 33 2d awe, Newark N. J., Edward A. Graham, son of the late Edward S. Graham.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Third Prestyterian Church on Monday, the 26th inst. at 2 o'clock.

HUNT-On Sunday, January 25, 1891, at her residence, 325 West 20th-st. Magdalene, widow of the late William S. Hunt, in the 93d year of her age.

S. Hunt, in the 98d year of her sign.

Notice of funoral hereafter,
LANGBON-On the 24th inst., at his residence in Brooks
lyn, Thomas B. Langdon, of New-York City.

Funeral will be held on Tuesday afternoon, the 27th lost.,
at 2 o'clock, from Church of the Good Shepherd, Mos
Donough, et., between Lewis and Stayvesant aver.

Please omit flowers.

NEWYOME, On Sunday, January 25, 1891, at the Cathe-NEWCOMB-On Sunday, January 25, 1891, at the Cathe-dral School of St. Paul, Garden City, Thomas, eldest sea of Thomas and Alice Newcomb, in the 16th year of his

age. OARLEY-On Friday evening, January 23, Matilda Crages, widow of Chief Justice Thomas J. Oakley and daughtes widow of Chief Justice Thomas J. Oakley and daughtes of the late Henry Crugar, esq. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-ave, and 21stst., on Tuesday, January 27, at 10 o'clock a. m. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

QUIRK-On Sunday, the 25th inst., in her 80th year, Eliza M., daughter of the late Edward Quirk, of N. Y. City.

City.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to uttend
the funeral, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. John N.
Quirk, 141 Willowst., Brooklyn Heights, on Wednesday,
28th, at 2 p. m.
Please omit all flowers.

STINE—Addison, youngest son of J. R. and S. E. Stine, 133 Monroest. Brooklyn, January 25, 1891.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STRONG—At Highland Park, New-Brunswick, N. J. Charles R. Strong, Ir., son of Rev. Charles R. and Esther Boorman Strong, in the 18th year of his age. Foneral at the residence of his parents on Tuesday, January 27, at 12 o'clock.

Piease omit flowers.

THORNE—At Gien Cove, N. Y., on seventh day (Saturday), January 24, 1891, James Thorne, ag of 65 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Friends' Meeting House, at Matinecock, on third day (Treeday), January 27, at 12,30 p. m. Carriages will meet the train leaving Long Island City at 11 o'clock on its arrival at Locust Valley Station.

TURNER—At the Home for Incurables, Fordham, on Friday, January 23, Sophia, A. Turner, formerly of Newsorians, in her 84th year.

Interment in Evergreen's Cemetery, Brooklyn.

WHITE—On Sunday, January 25, of pneumonia, Nancy

Interment in Evergreens Cemetery, Brooklyn.
WHITE—On Sunday, January 25, of pneumonia, Nancy, Ann. widow of Era White.
Funeral services at her late residence, 7 Past 56th-st., on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.
YOUNG—At Tuckahoo, N. Y., January 24, Cernelia F., Young, wife of Robert T. Young, age 68 years.
Funeral services to be held at her late residence on Monday evening, January 26, at 7,30 p. m.
Relatives and relonds are respectfully invited to attend.
Interment at Cypress Hills. Brooklyn.
Carriages at Grand Central Depot for immediate relatives and friends at 11:10 a. m.

Woodlawn CEMETERY.
Station (24th Ward), Harlem Railroad
Office, No. 20 E. 23d-st.

Special Notices

ccur at any time.)
Letters for foreign countries need not be specially adteressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when
ressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when
the steamer of the st documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fast-st vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending January 31 will close (momphly in all cases) at this office as follows: TUESDAY—At 3 p. m. for Bluefields, per s. s. Gussie, from New Orleans.

TUVSDAY—At 3 p. m. for Buefields, per s. s. Gussley from New-Orleans.

WEIDNESDAY—At 1 a. m. for Pernambuco, Rio Janelio, and Santos, also La Plata countries via Rio Janelio, per s. s. Catania, from Battimore detters must be directed "per Catania"; at 4 a. m. for Ireland, s. s. Germania, via Queenstown (letters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per Germania"; at 4 30 a. m. for Idunos, per s. s. Spree, via Southampton and Bremen (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree"); at 1 a. m. for Culna, per s. s. Nisara, via Havana (letters must be directed "per Niagrat"); at 3 a. m. for Bocas del Toro, per s. s. Hugin, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY—At 1 a. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Bermuda, per s. s. Trinidad; at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:33 b. m.) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per s. s. B.

Bermuda, per s. s. Trindad, at 1 p. n. (suppose per s. s. c. lord Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per s. s. C. Clenfuenos.

FRIDAY—At 10 a. m. fer Santiago, Cuba, per s. s. B. Ystesias (letters for Veneruela and Savanilla, etc., must be directed "per B. Ystesias"; at 12:30 p. m. for Forto Magnitude, per s. s. Smeaton Tower.

SATURDAY—At 1 a. m. for Brazil and the La Plata Countries via Brazil, for St. Thomas and St. Crokx via St. Thomas, for Barlades and Trindad and Benerara via Barbados, ber s. s. Seguranca, from Newport News (letters for other Windward Islands must be directed "per Seguranta"); at 5 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy Spain, Portural and Turkey, per s. s. La Bestagn, via Harri at 5:39 a. m. for Ireland, per s. s. Augusta, via Questiclown (letters for Great Britain and, other Europe, per s. s. Werra, via Southaupton and Bremen (letters for Ireland, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Turkey must be directed "per Aurania"); at 6 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Werra, via Southaupton and Bremen (letters for Ireland, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Turkey must be directed "per Werra"); at 6 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Thingwalla (letters must be directed "per Massdam, via Retterdam (letters must be directed "per Massdam, via Retterdam (letters must be directed "per Massdam, via Retterdam (letters purs, per s. s. City of Para, via Colon (letter) for Guatemals must be directed "per Massdam,"); at 10 a. m. (supplementary 11:30 a. m. of per commendation of the para"); at 11 a. m. for the directed also and Ismaica also Jaconel and Mas Vayes, etc. Massdam'); at 10 a. m., isapplementary 11 a. m.) for Central America and South Pacific ports, per s. s. City of Pari, via Colon (letter; for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para"); at 11 a. m. (supplementary 11:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, also Jacmed and Aux Cayes, Ravil, per s. s. Adrendark; at 1 p. m. for Campache, Chiagus Tabasco and Yucatan, per s. s. Orizaba dieters for Cuta. Tempédo and Tuxpas direct, and other Maxican States via Vera Cruz must be directed "per Orizaba"; at 8:39 b. m. for St. Fierre Miquelon, per steamer from Hallitax.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papelli from San Francisco, close here January 25 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Chian and Japan, per s. S. City of Rio Janeiro from San Francisco, close here January 28 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Australia. New Zenland; Hawatian. Fini ant Sanoan Islands, per s. S. elimida from San Francisco, close her January 11, at 6:30 p. m. (ar on arrival at New York of s. Cumbra w the Ritish mails for Australia. Mails for the Hawatian Islands, per s. s. Australia (from San Francisco), close to the Riversal of Hawatian from San Francisco, tobe here February 11, at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Maynelminad, by rail to Halfax, and therea by steamer close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Chian by rail to Roston, and thome by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Chian by rail to Tamua Fla. and thence by steamer calling Mondars. Thursdays and Saturdays, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Chian by rail to Tamua Fla. and thence by steamer calling Mondars. Thursdays and Saturdays, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Chian by rail to Tamua Fla. and thence to statis office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Guha by rail to Tamua Fla. and thence at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Chian by rail to Roston, and thence hy steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Chian by rail to Roston, and thence hy steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Ch

about SC.187.000, and the list is by no means complete. It indicates that the annual value of the free imports into the soudwich 1-fants from the Limited—the only afferments do not of Sew York for points West-leaves Grand train out of Sew York for points West-leaves Grand train out of Sew York for points West-leaves Grand train out of Sew York for points West-leaves Grand train out of Sew York for points West-leaves Grand train out of Sew York Central, at 4 250 p. in. States has increased more than Sl.000000 in the last five years.

In 1884 the flar of the United states was carried into Hawalian ports in full vessels, with a total form the last of the highest development of railway service.

States has increased more than Sl.000000 in the last states, was carried into Hawalian ports in full vessels, with a total form that Sl.000000 tons. The total number of the last states was carried into Hawalian ports in full vessels, with a total form the San Francisco and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland trains to San Francisco on Milk ton the Fast arriving on them at 250 p. in. Control States was carried in the North and East rivers, from the Battery to Harlem, in less than five years, each into Hawalian ports in full vessels, with a total form the San Francisco and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland trains to San Francisco on Milk is immense army of workmen and vast me with its immense army of workmen and vast me debuted to San Francisco on Milk is immense army of workmen and vast me with its immense army of workmen and vast me with its immense army of workmen and vast me with its immense army of workmen and vast me with its immense army of workmen and vast me with its immense army of workmen and vast me with its immense army of workmen and vast me with its immense army of workmen arms of the horse Limited—the observation of the horse Limited—the observation of the horse Limited—the observation of the horse Limited—t at 3 a. m.

Trans-Pacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily
and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption